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H. BUCHANAN

Has just received the largest stock of New and Fashionable GOODS ever brought to Hickman. A big fall in prices. Ten to Twenty per cent. saved in everything bought at the low price house of H. Buchanan. A full and complete line of elegant DRESS GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, NECK-WEAR, DRESS TRIMMINGS, and HOSIERY, all new and beautiful, and at 10 to 20 per cent. less than can be found elsewhere. A full line of SATINS, VELVETS, SILKS, &c., at a full discount of from 10 to 20 per cent. A splendid line of Ladies' and Misses' custom-made shoes, in all styles. Every pair warranted to give satisfaction. The most elegant line of Ladies' cloaks, ever brought to Hickman, on which you can save 10 to 20 per cent. by buying from H. Buchanan. All new and of the latest styles. The largest and most elegant line of gentlemen's ready made clothing, overcoats, underwear, in endless variety, all new and substantial goods. We guarantee these goods to be full 10 to 20 per cent less than can be bought elsewhere. I am the maker of low prices in Hickman, and am determined to keep up the reputation. I mean business. Death to high prices. All goods warranted as represented; no deception; no old goods; no auction goods; no bankrupt goods; sold in this house.

THE HICKMAN COURIER

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY—
GEORGE WARREN,
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.
FRIDAY, OCT. 20, 1882

THE CONGRESSIONAL RACE

THE BOON FOR GRACE.

The audience that turned out to hear Judge Grace, in Paducah, was the largest which has gathered in that city to hear a political speaking since Vice-President Breckinridge spoke there in 1861.

What is the use of taxing the people \$150,000 to build a custom-house at Paducah, without a road to get to it? Improved rivers are the roads to bring business to our custom-house in the District.

A prominent citizen of Trigg county, Judge Grace's home, states in the Paducah News, to be \$100,000 that Turner don't get 150 votes in this county. Turner's usual vote there has been about 1000.

If the Mississippi and tributaries are improved according to the plan of the River Commission, the St. Louis Merchant's Exchange says that it will cheapen the freight on grain 3 cents on the bushel throughout the Mississippi Valley.

Our farmers be made to think that this is no benefit to them? Remember, business men, not politicians, make this estimate.

Correspondents assert that Turner will carry Ballard, Callaway and Marshall, and that Grace will carry Trigg, Caldwell, Lyon, Livingston, Crittenden and McCracken. This leaves Graves, Hickman and Fulton unaccounted for. Who doubts where the majority will be?

Poor Henry Houston. He fails to attract the sympathy of his own party. Unless a grand rally is made by the colored voters, he will be badly left by his own party.

If Turner was to get his grace chain bill passed, how much would a farmer save by it a year? Let each farmer make his own figures, and then compare it with a saving of 3 cents a bushel on his corn and wheat each year at St. Louis Board of Trade as he would save by the improvement of the river.

The Funding Bill reduces the sum of the U. S. bond from 10 to 5 per cent. Turner voted against the reduction. Was this in the interest of the "honey-handed farmer" or the "blatant bond-holder"?

Turner howls furiously against the rascally rings, cliques and conventions. Let's think of this. Grant that it is true, or false, does it cheapen freight, or does it benefit the social, moral, political, or material condition of the people in any way? Who does it benefit? If it does not benefit the people why not turn to some question that will.

The Race Conflict.

EVERY STEP TAKEN WITHIN THE LAW.

Some very exaggerated reports as to the trouble between whites and blacks in the Mississippi valley of this country have found their way into some of the leading Republican papers, and in all fairness should be corrected. There are few communities which would have exhibited the same discretion, prudence and law-abiding spirit, under like circumstances, as was shown by the whites of the locality referred to. After the trouble originated, and after the misguided colored squad had fired into the whites, the whites instead of yielding to their natural feelings of revenge, took wise counsel and proceeded to the county Judge and from him obtained writs for the arrest of the colored offenders, and thus authorized by the law, they accompanied the Sheriff and constables as peace officers, and arrested the parties and bring them to trial for the offenses charged before the regular tribunal established for that purpose. What less could the citizens of any community have done? In fact, would not some communities, instead of resorting to the processes of the law, have taken the law into their own hands, and consulted only their own feelings of revenge? These published reports assert that there were two negroes killed, and one white man wounded. This is a mistake. There was no one killed and no one wounded. There was a male wounded by the fire from the blacks, but with this exception there was not a drop of blood shed.

There was in truth considerable excitement produced by the excitement, and extravagant rumors were about as to the number of colored men in arms and their purposes, and also as to what the whites would do in retaliation for being fired into; but, the summing up of facts stand, no body killed, no body wounded, nobody hurt, and one colored man in jail tried and convicted for carrying concealed a deadly weapon.

Ask people sincere in advocating the old democratic maxim that "the office should seek the man." Judge Grace didn't want to be a candidate. He did every thing that a man could to prevent being selected, and was finally induced to give up his judgeship and accepted the nomination only when friends caused him to believe that his candidacy would harmonize the Democracy.

The auditor to Senator Pendleton in the United States Senate from Ohio will be a Democrat. That was settled by the election last Tuesday week.

THE CONGRESSIONAL VOTE

Returns of Nov. 7, 1882 Anticipated.

We publish below the returns as anticipated from the election for Congressmen to occur the 7th of next month. These figures are based upon the judgment of correspondents who have large experience in compiling such figures. They are by no means "official," but are set down without reservation for or against. Paste it away, and when there are some who can read the signs of the political skies with some accuracy.

Counties.	Grace.	Turner.	Houston.
Ballard	485	706	77
Crittenden	506	218	522
Callaway	1018	127	431
Fulton	650	800	178
Graves	625	262	105
Lyon	1119	735	653
Livingston	629	478	429
McCabe	461	164	380
Livingston	423	238	152
Mayhew	635	643	109
McCracken	738	593	745
Trigg	1082	265	630
	8011	5214	4208

The Rivers and Lakes.

The editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, who by no means favors lavish appropriations of the public money, and who has been careful about committing himself on any of the appropriations made by the recent Congress, nevertheless speaks out boldly his opinion in favor of the improvement of our Rivers and Harbors, and declares that "the Rivers and Lakes are the only restriction on railroad monopoly." We copy the following extracts from his article:

"The river navigation is the foundation of this country's existence. Without that there would be nothing to make this a railroad or any other country. Yet the Government has treated the navigation as if it were a sort of stepson, putting numerous burdens on it, and hardly touching it save to put on another expense, while it has treated the railroads as the favorite child and sole heir, leaving them free of all regulations, and bestowing upon them bounties to the sum of thousands of millions.

"The rivers and lakes are the only real restriction on railroad monopoly. We have been careful about committing ourselves to consolidation into through lines, and from that to combinations of competing lines, as naturally tending to run down the river.

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A Plain Talk.

Let's unite. Who is being benefited by the Democratic quarrel in this district? Is the farmer? Is the merchant? Is any class of our people benefited? None of these classes are benefited. And only the office seeker is benefited. Then, if the quarrel only benefits the office seeker, why may not the people pick out the best candidates to win, and prefer them to the advocates of issues that do effect interests of the people?

For one, we are weary, sick and disgusted with this long continued family war. The older voters of the district are fixed in their political convictions and as a class are unfavorable, but there are several thousand young men coming on each year whose political statures are not deeply stamped. The pre-inclination of these young voters is to be Democrats, but if their minds are only fed on local quarrels and wrangles, will the intelligence these young men permit them to remain Democrats?

These young men are intelligent, they think, are ambitious, and in due time will assert the courage of their convictions. They will demand issues that promise a chance of prosperity for themselves. They will demand prosperity for their section and country.

They are bound to see that this perpetual wrangle as to "convention or anti-convention" can in no wise conduce to the prosperity of themselves or their country. Hence, we submit, that any man who is sincerely a democrat and sincerely wishes the success of the democratic party, prefers to see his party united and harmonious, to the end that principles might be discussed before the young minds of the country, and to the end that issues may be invoked that will redound to the prosperity of the country and to the benefit of the people.

Judge Grace, no matter as to the tone of a few last-headed newspapers, proposes to leave all this local quarrel behind him; he wants to direct the thought of the public mind to questions affecting the material, moral and political well being of the people. His record excites no animosity.

Therefore, why may not each democrat sacrifice some little of his bias and prejudice and vote for him to help unite our party.

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JUDGE JOHN R. GRACE

What the Press of the District says of Him and His Course.

Judge Grace is popular in the 7th highest praise by those who know him best, and will receive the solid support of the organization Democrats.

A better man could not have been chosen for the success of the party. Judge Grace's qualifications and ability are well known to all. He has been practicing law for over twenty years, and is a member of the bar of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky. He is a man of high character, and is popular with the people. His judicial record is clean; his political record is clean. He will carry a majority of the vote in the district, and will have the support of every Democrat in the district, and his majority over Turner and Houston will be large.

There is a good many of people alive at the present time who know the horrors of the cholera plague of 1832.

In the town of Prescott, in Canada, just across the St. Lawrence river from Ogdensburg, N. Y., this terrible scourge raged with terrific violence, and many who were in that little place, well and happy in the early morning were buried in the evening and nearly forgotten. I will relate an incident of this dreadful time and unfortunate place, which, though very remote, is of importance, consequences that were about to happen, happily turned out without dire disaster.

A young married couple, known by name, had recently moved into this little town, and were completely wrapped up in the novelty of housekeeping for themselves and the enjoyment of their new home, which, with them, had but fairly begun. They were an affectionate couple, and loved each other tenderly. They were very kind, and were very contented, and contentment is better than the riches of Ophir with discontentment.

They were only fairly settled and living in earnest when the cholera made its appearance in Prescott. They felt a palpable uneasiness as friends around them were dying, and they felt a dread to be seized by the disease, and in a short time thereafter carried, in a rough manner, without kindred or other mourners, to a shallow pit, and rudely thrown into the ground.

They kept on in the place and did everything they could to cheer the afflicted, or prepare them for burial, as well as the other mourners at their command would do. They were very kind, and were very contented, and contentment is better than the riches of Ophir with discontentment.

While Harry Kow was doing the best he could to furnish rough boxes for the dead, and was very kind, and was very contented, and contentment is better than the riches of Ophir with discontentment.

"No, Harry," he said, "I am not a doctor, and I don't want to be about this kind of thing, which cannot be helped," he said.

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LITTLE CHILD LEADS

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The School Tax.

The Sheriff's claim that they are expending very great difficulty already in collecting the additional two cents, which the Auditor some time ago directed them to collect, the total tax due in many instances from a great number of taxpayers, is not equaling in value a postage stamp, yet aggregating quite a round sum, and they say, "if we are required to collect a still further tax to meet the expense of collecting will be much greater than the sum collected."

The Auditor will send out his revenue letters next week, charging the Sheriff with the additional tax of two cents, and not three cents, the former sum being the tax as construed by the Attorney General, the highest authority in the State where the law is not carried to the Court of Appeals. The Secretary of State is circumspectly discharging what he conceived to be his duty according to the law, and the Auditor is the officer who enters the charges against and to whom the money is paid by the Sheriff, the latter need entertain no further fears of the imposition of the super-extra burden in the collection of the additional one per cent. levy over and above the two cents.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat makes some interesting observations on the dates of Congressional elections. Representatives are chosen in Ohio this week will be members of the Forty-eighth Congress, and will hold office from March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1885. But, unless some extraordinary public necessity arises, they will not assemble in Washington for their first session until December, 1883, fourteen months hence. The majority of the next Congress will be elected November 7, thirteen months before the first meeting of the Forty-eighth Congress in Oregon the Congressman was elected as long ago as last June, just a year and a half before he will have to appear in the Capitol. This delay is most noticeable in that the President chosen in November takes his seat in March, and Senators are elected as near as possible to the time of assuming their offices, that is to say, at the next preceding legislative session. The consequence of the lapse of a long period between the election and the swearing in of Representatives is that, not infrequently, they are elected without any reference to the issues on which, as it turns out, they must vote.

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